The Placer Times has an interesting calculation of the present population of California and the yield of the mines, based on careful observa-

tion. We copy the most important paragraphs: tion. We copy the most important paragraphs:
The entire population of the State we set down
at 314,000, which we divide as follows: In the
northern mines, or that scope of country lying
north of San Francisco and Feather river, we
live a population of 20,000. Feather river, with
all of its mining tributaries, 25,000. The Yaba.
40,000. Beaver river, 4,000. The American fork,
50,000. The southern mines, or all that portion of
the mining country of California lying south of the
American river, 80,000. The San Joaquin valley,
10,000. The city of San Francisco, with the population scattered in its immediate neighborhood, lation scattered in its immediate neighbor 5,000. The Sacramento valley, including all above San Francisco, 40,000. The coast, or that po of the State which lies below San Francisco bordering upon the ocean, 20,000; making in all, a population of 314,000, which we believe is as nearly correct as the means at hand will allow us

for the past year we do not believe that over ene third of our citizens have actually been en gaged in mining. After deducting that portion of our population which has been engaged in trade, transporting merchandise, agricultural pursuits, and in moving from place to place, we think the estimate which we have made is fully as great as facts will bear us out in giving. We therefore place the number of persons who have been engaged in mining the past year, at one hundred thousand. These men, we will suppose have worked three hundred days, and have produced upon an average, three and one third dollars each per day, which gives in the aggregate, one hundred million of dollars.

This amount of gold dust, we believe has actually been taken from the mines during the past y been taken from the mines during the past swelve months, which under all the circumstances,

may be deemed an extraordinary yield.

The produce of the mines for the coming twelve months, we believe will greatly exceed that of the last. In any event it can hardly fall short of the estimate we have given, while it may greatly

we think it is but reasonable to believe, that one hundred and fifty millions of dollars will be taken from the mines within the next twelve months. The experience which miners have had, with a much better knowledge of the country, will enable them to work in a more systematic manner, and accomplish greater results in less

As Hour with the Japanese. From the Alta California

Through the politeness of C. C. P. Parker, Esq. Custom House Inspector, we had an opportunity, yesterday afternoon, to visit the bark Auckland, on board of which vessel are seventeen natives of Japan, picked up by the Auckland nearly five of Japan, picked up by the Auckland nearly live hundred miles from their native land. They are a fine-looking set of people, the oldest seventy years old. The information we gathered from Capt. W. F. Jennings, and Mr. H. S. Salters, the mate of the Auckland, was that on the 22d Feb-ruary, in lat. 31 54 N., and ion. 105 14 E., they discovered a dismasted junk, which they endeawored to board. Those on board the junk took to their boat, and were received by the Auckland They had been blown off shore in a gale of wind had been dismasted, and their vessel thrown upon her beam ends. She was of about 600 tuns den, and was filled with a valuable cargo. signs, we gathered that when they were picked up they had been at sea nearly tifty days, and were in great distress. Among the articles which were saved from the wreck were, a sheet containing official documents, medicines, &c, a chart of the coast of Japan, and a compass, and also a quantity of coin, gold, silver and copper. They have been treated with the utmost kindness by Capt. Jennings and the officers and crew of the Auckland. We are told that they rise at daylight every morning, and bathe in cold water. They worship the sun, moon and wind, and pray to the sun regularly every day. One of the men made a drawing of the junk, representing her under full

We understand that they will be placed on poard the revenue cutter Polk to morrow or next day, where they will remain until orders with re-ference to them are received from Washington. Mr. King, the Collector, has represented the facts Mr. King, the Collector, has represented the facts to the President, and it is supposed that an armed vessel will be dispatched to convey these people to their homes. The steam frigate Savannah, it is said, is now on the passage from New York to San Francisco, from which latter port she will proceed to Japan. The effect of the taking of these people to their homes cannot be predicted with correlated to the taking of these people to their homes cannot be predicted. with certainty. It may be the means of opening communication with that country. They came on shore yesterday, for the first time, and appeared to be highly delighted with all they saw. We believe these men are the first Japanese who have ever set foot on the American continent. We hope the Government will provide for their conveyance to Japan as speedily as possible. with certainty. It may be the means of

A Coal Mine Discovered.

The Benicia State Gazette says: " A very rich vein of this valuable mineral has just been dis ered about 8 miles from this city, near the road leading to Suisun. The exploration thus far, we understand, gives the most satisfactory re-sults. A shaft has been sunk a short distance, several wagon loads of coal thrown out, and the seam continues to open most encouragingly, being at the last accounts over two feet wide.

The dip is that of prevailing rocks, to the south-west, and from other traces, and the presence in the vicinity of sand stone, mountain lime-atone and mill-atone grit, usually found with this kind of coal, there is good reason to believe, that at last one of the great wants of California—cheap to be supplied in inexhaustible quantities have a fine specimen of this coal at our its genuineness, to call and examine for them selves. It ignites readily, burns freely, and com-pares favorably with the best quality of English

Another Fugitive Slave Case. From the Pacific News.

It will be recollected that the question of re claiming a slave under the law passed just at the close of the last assaion of Congress, came up some two or three months, but was not adjudicat-ad because of the fact that the "human chattel" got beyond the meshes of the law. Another case came up before Judge Morrison, of the County

Court yesterday.

The facts are these. Mr. Calloway, of Pope Co. Missouri, brought with him across the plains, to California, a body servant named Frank, ar-riving here about the first of August, and has since been in the mines. A few days since the master and boy came to this city for the purpose of re-turning home by way of the lathmus, and had taken passage on board a sail vessel for Panama. Yesterday a writ of habeas corpus was procured by the friends of the slave, and he was brought before the court for its decision as to whether the boy should be taken out of the State against his Hiram Davis testified to the fact of the boy

being a slave in Missouri.

The act under which Mr. Calloway claims the The act under which Mr. Calloway claims the castedy of the boy, is that of 1793, in relation to body servants. The case will be continued this morning at 10 o clock, the slave in the mean time remaining in the custody of officer McKensie. Considerable excitement was yesterday manifest among Afric's sable sons, who could be seen in small groups about the streets, discussing the question with all the earnestness of "gentlemen of parts."

The Valley of the Geypers.

Prof. Forrest Shepard, in a letter to the Eveuing Picayune of San Francisco, gives the following graphic description of a remarkable valley vered by him in the Coast Range, north of the Napa Valley. Another account says that Prof. S. intends to claim part of the valley, and plant tropical trees in the hot soil:

MESSES. EDITORS: In answer to your inquiry respecting the Geyser Fountains on Pluton River, permit me to say that my attention was first arrested at the remarkably peaceful and quiet thermal springs in Napa Valley, by the wonderful metamorphism of the rocks. It occurred to me that the springs or the chemical action causing them might have been instrumental in producing this change. On diligent inquiry I learned that the Indians knew of a place where the heat was On diligent inquiry I les much greater formerly than now. I was led to believe this from the fact that the aprings of Messrs. Ritchie & Tucker varied their temperature four or five degrees in the space of three or weeks. I next visited the place indicated by the and found it perfectly tranquil external ly, and nothing on the surface to attract special But on digging down about two feet I found the heat increase rapidly, so that I could

bulb of my thermometer, and the mercury in stantly rose to one hundred and twenty degrees

From observations already made in company with Prof. James Nooney, I was led to believe there existed a line of thermal action under the there existed a line of thermal action under the neighboring mountain chains, and accordingly in company with Mr. P. Cyrus, J. Cyrus, and B. F. Briggs, (most excellent companions and expert hunters.) I traveled north westerly in the line of thermal action, and after wandering through almost innumerable dense thickets, on the fourth day after leaving the head of Napa Valley we arrived at an immense chain full 1,000 fact in death day after leaving the head of Napa valley we arrived at an immense chasm full 1,000 feet in depth, where the rocks had evidently been rent asunder by great violence. Here in the bottom of the valley we found a clear and beautiful river and its terraced banks covered with a most luxuriant regitation and spring flowers on the 8th of February and the standard of the second of the This extraordinary appearance was soon ary. This extraordinary appearance was some explained, for on proceeding up the river, the earth grew warm under out feet, and as we emerged from a thicket of exercise bordering a deep flessure. from a thicket of evergreen bordering a deep flasure in the mountain side, the secret workings of the in the mountain side, the secret workings of the inner world suddenly burst upon our astonished senses. You may judge of my surprise, when I found myself not on the brink of a volcanic crater or salfatars, nor amid the asiess of Humboldt, and yet the earth so hot as to burn my feet through the soles of my boots

the soles of my boots.

At no place was there any appearance of lava, but a powerful catalytic action going on effecting the dissolution of every kind of rock, the evolution of steam through innumerable orifices, and some times in columns rising like that from an ocean and the property of the property times in columns rising like that from an ocean steamer, one or two hundred feet in height,—also the decomposition of sulphureted hydrogen gas, the sudden formation of boiling hot water—the deposition of beautiful crystals of sulphur and the formation of more or less sulphuric acid and an astonishing amount of metallic oxides, mineralsalts, and the cementation of brecciated and conglomerate rock. The scene leads the mind almost to bewilderment, and you tremble as you approach the Geysers, lest, like the lamented Pliny, you become a victim to your curiosity, especially when you find yourself sinking, as did the writer, into the abysis below, by breaking through the thin crust under your feet. The spouting Geysers, boiling maelstroms, springs of hot water, steam pipes, &c., probably exceed two hundred on a half pipes, &c., probably exceed two hundred on a half a nile square. The writer has commenced a series of experiments and improvements at the place, and has made arrangements to cut a road and erect a house on the premises, and in due time hopes to communicate to the public the re-sults of his observations.

Changing a Namo.

We copy part of the proceedings of the Cali fornia Legislature, on the é 2d of March, as report ed in the San Francisco Standard

In the Assembly a bill to change the name of "Elihu Ely" to "Hubbard C. M. Ely," was made the occasion of a deal of fun among the members: the House being in Commistee of the Whole, Mr. Richardson (of Mariposa) in the Chair.

Mr. Bradford moved that the word Ely be changed to Ulic. Lost. Mr. Moore moved that after Hubbard the words

Julius Casar" be inserted. (Much laughter)
Mr. Campbell moved to amend by adding after Casar the word Augustus. (Increased laughter. Mr. Moore accepted the amendment.
Mr. Cook moved as a substitute for all the

mr. Cook moved as a substitute for all the names "Praise God Barebones."

Mr. Moore insisted on his amendment with the addition of the word "Waterlota" so as to make the name run, "Julius Cosar Augustus Water-

lots Ely."

Another member suggested "Colton grants.

Another member suggested "Colton grants. Another member suggested "Colton grants."

Mr. Moore's amendment having been put and carried, the Clerk was requested to read the bill as amended; by which it appeared that the un-happy Mr. Elihu Ely, Jr., had been transmogri-fied into "Hubbard C. M. Julius Casar Augus-tus Waterlots Ely." The reading produced im-

mense laughter. The bill then passed in regular form and Mr. Ely rejoices in the desired handle to his name for

The Clipper Ship Surprise.

One of the new clipper ships, the Surprise, Capt. Demerique, entered the Golden Gate yesterday morning, having made a passage from New-York in ninety aix days. This is the quickest passage on record. Her passage to the equator was made with

light winds in 24 days. She was 29 days from New York to Pernambuco, (where she sighted and exchanged signals with the ships in harbor.) was 53 days from Pernambuco to the equator in the Pacific, and only 14 days and 15 hours from the equator to San Francisco.

Her shortest day's run was 40 miles, her great-

est or best run was 284 miles in 24 hours. She has reefed her topsails but twice since leaving home—once off Staten Land 31st day of January, and again on the 8th of February this side of Cape Horn. The whole distance sailed was 16,308 miles,

A gentleman interested in the Surprise is said to be in this city, who having made a heavy wa-ger that she would make the passage in less than 100 days came out to await her arrival. an average run for each 24 hours 169 miles.

One of our most distinguished merchants made bet with a friend some six weeks since, that the Surprise would make the passage in ninety six days—just the time she has consumed, to a day. Yesterday morning, full of confidence, he mounted his old nag, and rode over to the north beach, to get the first glimpse of the looked for clipper. The fog, however, was rather thick outside, and after looking awhile he turned back to town, but had looking awhile he turned back to town, but had not arrived at his counting room before he heard that the Surprise had passed the Golden Gate, and by eleven o'clock, Capt. Demerique was in his old friend's counting-room, on Sansome st.

She has brought 1,800 tuns cargo, which may be estimated at a value of \$200,000. Her manifest is twenty five feet long.

feat is twenty five feet long.

The New Almaden Outchallver Mining

Company.

We condense from the San Francisco Standard the following interesting facts in relation to the

Quicksilver Mines of New Almaden: The New Almaden Quicksilver Mines are about fourteen miles distant from San Jose, the present seat of government of California. The company have expended several hundred thousand dollars in opening and working this mine. It was opened, we believe, in 1845, but it was not until two or

three years after that preparations were made to work it on an extensive and systematic scale. The ore is of the richest quality, and the average yield is from 40 to 60 per cent. We have seen 8 000 pounds of pure quicksilver smelted by the company in a single day! Quicksilver is worth from seventy-five cents to one dollar per pound. It will, therefore, be seen at a glance that an enormous revenue is derived from these mines: we believe, too, that the profits of the company

we believe, too, that the profits of the company are correspondingly heavy.

The New Almaden mine has already been worked to a depth of about two hundred and fifty feet, the whole length of shafts being over two thousand feet. Its capability of production has not been fully tested, but it is believed that when the works are put into full operation, it will produce ten thousand quintals per annum. To do this will require an advance capital of \$300,000, and an annual expenditure (including the interest) of

about \$500,000.

The lessees stock in the New Almaden mine is divided into 120 shares. We have heard of no sales of this stock, and as no dividends on it can be declared till the old debt is cancelled, the shares will probably not bring a high price. owners stock (the original company which re-ceived the grant of the mine and leased it for a term of years) is divided into 240 shares. As this stock is not liable for the old debt and receives a per centage on the amount of quickeil ver produced without risking anything in the ex penses, the shares are valuable. The highest price which we have known this stock to be sold price which we have known this stock to be sold for, was \$2,400 per share, for ten shares, which were purchased by a gentleman in this city. This would make the whole stock in the mine worth \$575,000, or a little over half a million of dollars. This stock is now owned partly in Santa Clara county, partly in this city, and partly in Mexico. The principal owners in this city are John Parrott, John E. Fernandez, and Boltos, Barron & Co. Mr. Parrott owns the large iron store and adjacent brick building at the corner of Montgomery and Sacramento-sts., the iron warehouse at the corner of California and Leidesdorff sts., and several other buildings. Bolton, Barron & Co. several other buildings. Bolton, Barron & Co. own the large brick buildings at the corner of Montgomery and Merchant sts; and Mr. Fernan-dez has recently made extensive purchases in Clay st. Mesers. Jecker & Towe, of Mazatian and the City of Mexico, stockholders of New Al maden, have also invested largely in real estate,

both in this city and other parts of California.

The following are the officers of the New Almaden Company: Capt. H. W. Halleck, formerly Secretary of

not bear my hand in the earth. I inserted the bulb of my thermometer, and the mercary in John Young an old resident of Mine. John Young, an old resident of New York, and for a long time a resident in California, Superin-tendent of working the Mine. Dr. James Tobin, of England, and George Bo-

ker, of Mass , Directors of the furnaces for reducing the ore.

Bolton, Barron & Co. of San Francisco, Com-

mercial Agents. A California Farm.

We copy from the Placer Times, published in Sacramento City, the following interesting account of some farming operations in the tulare (swamp) lands, lying near the mouth of the Sacramento Valley. Our worthy farmers of the North and West will find the statement well worth their perusal:

Reserving for a future occasion some account of the numerous gardens (containing from 5 to 50 acres each) which lie within a few miles back of this city, we will confine our notice at present to the operations of a neighbor on the opposite side of the river, Mr James Alexander, who occapies of the river, Mr. Annes Alexander, who occapies a quarter section of land adjoining the town of Washington, and about one mile from the ferry, on the road to Fremont. The claim was purchased only a few months since. It is located chiefly upon tulare land, and the experiment of Mr. Alexander in the cultivation of this species of soil is the first that has been made to any considerable extent in the country. Had the season thus far been less indicative of drouth, it may be doubted whether any attempt would have been made as yet to improve these lands; indeed it may yet be doubted whether they would be capable of tillage in ordinary years without rece o a system of drainage more expensive than the circumstances of the early occupants of land would permit. As it is, with the unusual low stage of the river, which has continued throughout the Winter, water is found over all the tulare land at a depth of from 2 to 4 feet. The system of in-closing claims of this character by a disch, is now very generally adopted, being recommended by the facility of its construction and its prospective usefulness as a means of drainage. The circuit of Mr. Alexander's farm is nearly completed by a trench of 4 feet in width at the surface, by 3 j feet trench of 4 feet in width at the surface, of the in depth. This is dog in the most regular manner and will cost him when completed \$1,500.

The soil is shown to consist of a stratum of rich the so black loam, about 18 inches inthickness, spongy character, and beneath it about the same depth of yellow loam is found lying above the sand, which continues to the bottom of the ditch. The water of the lake, which lies about 3 miles from the river, seems to percolate this land, and the source of supply being an unfailing one, there can be no fear but that the capillary attraction can be no fear but that the capinary action to the soil will always suffice to draw moisture suf-ficient to austain vegetation in the driest periods. It is upon this conviction that Mr. Alexander has undertaken the very extensive operations upon the tulare lands. At this time he has emupon the tutare lands. ployed two large prairie ploughs, which turn a furrow of 20 inches wide and 7 deep, and, when

two men dropping the potatoes, two others were following to perfect the covering by the plough, and a tarrow succeeding them to complete the planting. In addition to this force, nine men were engaged at the same period in ditching.

The cost of ditching is from \$1.50 to \$2 per rod of ploughing from \$10 to \$15 per acre. Mr. A. has six teams of good ploughing cattle, (worth \$150 a team) and a span of horses constantly in use. But if the preparation of the soil is an expensive process, our Eastern farmers will hardly be prepared to believe that the supply of seeds for planting, which is with them comparatively an insignificant item, is a still greater tax upon the agriculturist. To give some idea of the outlay for 80 acres which Mr. Alexander has planted up for so acres which at the third the onion seed the has used alone cost him nearly \$1,000. For 18 lbs. of the globe variety, he paid Mr. Prince of 18 lbs. of the globe variety, he paid Mr. Prince of this city. \$24 per pound, and that this was not an extraordinary price is proven by the fact that the same merchant has received \$64 (four ounces) per pound for the same article. For 24 lbs. of turnip and cabbage \$12 per pound was paid With the variety of other seeds, the whole outlay in this item has been over \$2 000.

In potatoes there is nearly completed the planting of three and one half tuns of the California variety, costing 8 cents per pound. His whole outlay, with about one half of his farm under california, Mr. Alexander finds to be \$8,000. This

we were on the ground, these were preceded b

variety, costing a cents per pound.

This farm under continuity with about one mair of his farm under contivation, Mr. Alexander finds to be \$8,000. This will be looked upon as a large venture for the first season, and yet it is but half of what is contemplated. Mr. A. has associated with him in the crops, Messra. John and Madison Whitney, of Calais County, Maine. Mr. James Alexander himself hails from Mifflin Co. Pennsylvania. As an illustration of the rewards of steady labor in this part of the world, we will cite a few details this part of the world, we will cite a few details

his California career: When he crossed the Sierra Nevada, last fall, he informed us he had sixteen dollars in his pocket. With his wife and daughter he reached pocket. With his wife and daughter he reached Sacramento City on the 7th of September, and by their joint efforts they were able to loan out 1,152 dollars in one month from that date. They labored another month, with like success, but in trusted, and so, unfortunately, it proved trusted, and so, unfortunately, it proved with other subsequent investments, whereby, at the end of Winter, instead of being worth \$3,000 or \$4,000, Mr. A. still found himself with not as many hundreds, and the work of securing an in-dependence yet to be accomplished. Nothing daunted, however, with so much ill fortune, he has gone arriving, and thrift at last abided has gone on striving, and thrift at last abided ong enough to enable him to make the purchase f his land, since which all his earnings have een devoted to its improvement. That he will been devoted to its improvement. realize the anticipations which induced the adventure, no one scarcely doubts, and in the event of no disappointment, Mr. Alexander will certainly rank first among the pioneer farmers of the Sacramento Valley. We are precluded from a further detail of the interesting features of this Sacramento Valley. We are precluded from a further detail of the interesting features of this enterprise, conducted, as it is, with such consummate energy, judgment and shill. A description of the property of the second street of the second of the admirable plows—self-regulating, re-juring neither guide or watch, and rolling over the broad smooth furrow reeking with fertility, the beautiful beds of peas just casting their verdant hue over the dark, dank earth, and all the pleasing scenes of man's most ennobling occupation, the culture of the soil; this we must defer to another occasion, and finish this hasty sketch of a ricultural enterprise with some calcula tion of the fruits of its happy accomplishment. Judging thereupon the yields of a previous year under no superior advantages, and with all due allowance for the depreciation of prices from the greater competition and more abundant supplies, ve cannot, pevertheless, place the average product of the land at less than \$1,000 to the acre.

California Items,

| Prepared for The Tribune from our California files |

—A new daily newspaper has been started in Sacramento, called the "Union." Another, a weekly, called the "State Gazette," has been started at Benecia. One is to be published at Nevada; another at Rough and Ready. These are up among the mountains and placers. Another to be called the " Star," is to be soon started at

-From the census returns, it appears that Los Angeles County contains a population of about four thousand persons, of which the city of the same name has about 1,600. The County is well provided with stock; there are about 100,000 head of horsed cattle and 12,000 horses. A letter in the Alta Caisfornia, under date of the 5th instant, from Los Angeles, annaly in antimost the control of the contr from Los Angeles, speaks in rapturous terms of the beauties of the valley. As far as the eye can reach it is covered with wild flowers of every bue, and the peach orchards are in full bloom. The and the peach orchards are in full bloom. The vineyards are nearly all pruned, and fair for an

abundant yield this summer. -Snow and rain have not forgotten to make their equinoctial visit. Three storms now in one week-worth \$200,000 to Tuolumne county.

The Commissioners appointed for the selection of the sites of the various State buildings, pro-pose to place the Capitol, Governor's House, with the University and other institutions, on the elevated hills immediately upon the secure and com-modious harbor of Napa Bay, and from which points the whole of Sonoma and San Pablo Bays, from the "Twin Sisters into the straits of Canqui-ner, may be seen; and from the Capitol Hill of a clear day may be seen the shipping and city of an Francisco, distant about twenty miles.

They have an Italian Opera at San Francisco.

Ernani was produced with the following cast:

Madame Van Gulpin as Charles V., Signora Rosina Mauri as Elvira, Signor Pelligrini as Ernant. Signor Acquaroni as Silva, Signor Guinde as Ri -The two men, Wildred and Stuart, indicted

Court and found guilty of assault with intent to Court and found guilty of assault with intent to kill and robbery. The jury sentenced Stuart to fourteen years in the Penitentiary, the utmost they could give him. He has since been taken to Yuba county to be tried for murder. Wildred was sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary.

A MODEL DUN.—The Stockton Times recommends all its friends the following form for a dunning letter. It was sont by a San Francisco law-

ning letter. It was sent by a San Francisco law-yer to Stockton townsman, and is a curiosity in

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 7, 1851 MY DEAR SIR: Send me if you please, with-out any delay, \$700, the balance of our fee for proessional labors in your service, at Stockton, in December last. You were kind enough to menon the first day of February past, as the day on which you would settle If you can't send \$700, send \$600, if not \$600, then \$500, if not that \$400, or \$300, or \$200, or \$100, or \$50, or \$25, or \$10

I haven't a dollar to pay my board, to buy a hat, I haven't a dollar to pay my board, to buy a nat, a pair of boots, or to have my ragged coat mended, and scarcely a quarter to take a drink with. Nobody will lend me, or pay me, or trust me, and it is too cold to sleep out o'nights. As to paying my debts! I might as well try to drink all Stockton drunk and keep sober myself!

To speak seriously, I am d—d hard up, and now is your time if you want to do me a service.

Two convicts named Rowm and Raidwin.

-Two convicts named Brown and Baldwin recently escaped from the prison brig at Sac It was subsequently ascertained that they were at the Five Mile House, where-upon Deputy Sheriff Harris, accompanied by five nen, surrounded the house and called upon them surrender. Brown attempted to escape, but after a hot chase over the plain, was brought down by a bullet in the shoulder.

-The California Courier estimates that four teamers would be necessary to keep up a month-ly communication with China. They should be 1,500 tuns burden each. The following is an esti-mate of the probable yearly earnings of each:

-The mutton placer having been exhausted some enterprising speculators have discovered a cat placer. The steamship Ohio brought to San Francisco from San Diego 200 cats, which met with a ready sale. Another ship lord was ex pecied soon. They are in demand at \$10 a piece,

pecced soon. They are in because as rate atchers.

— Gen Winchester has resigned his appoint.

— The reason of this is the —Gen Winchester has resigned his appointment as State Printer. The reason of this is the passage of the bill making a reduction in the price paid to forty per cent, or \$4.25 per thousand ems. Were this compensation paid in cash, it would be sufficiently remunerative; but paid as State warrants, which are depreciated from fifty to sixty per cent, it will not pay the actual cash expenses of composition and press-

work. -A Mr. Merryfield proposes to build an aqueduct at private expense, and to supply San Francisco with water to any quantity desired. He cisco with water to any quantity desired. He will distribute hydrants throughout the city for the use of the Fire Department, and for this and the water for a fountain in the Plaza, he sake for an appropriation of \$50,000 per annum. The estimated cost of the aqueduct is \$750,000, and Mr. mated cost of the aqueduct is the work in 15 months, provided the city will grant him the privilege for fifty years. The water will be brought from a lagoon (about four miles distant from the city) which now discharges 25,000,000 gallons per

-The following are the sums paid to the emm bers, officers and clerks of both Houses of the Le-

For alkies		56 57 90
For elevet		
	Total per day	12

The full sum paid to each Senator, Member, clerk, officer and page per day, amount in the ag-Allowing that the Legislature will continue its session to the 1st of April, the expenses of the Legislature for three months will reach the sum

A brutal murder has been perpetrated at the Mission Dolores, near San Francisco. Capt. E. M. Jarvis, formerly of Texas, had been on a visit to a neighbor's with his wife, and was returning about 9 o'clock in the evening, carrying his infant child in his arms, his lady walking by his side, and had reached within twenty feet of his dwell-ing, when he was stabbed just below the right shoulder with a large knife, inflicting a horrible

wound. He fell upon the ground and expired in a few moments, without speaking a word. The screams of his wife brought assistance, when he was found laying in a pool of blood, which had run to a considerable distance. Suspleion immediately fastened upon a man named William Slater, with m Mr. Jarvis had had some previous difficulty, -A man named Graham, who had joined the

volunteer forces against the Indians, has been given up to the authorities by the commanding officers. He is charged with the murder of Den-nis Bennett, at Santa Cruz, on 22d of April last. A reward of \$3,000 was offered for his safe delivery at San Francisco, Santa Cruz or Monterey. -Gov. McDougal has been appealed to for his

aid in suppressing the Indian depredations in the Mariposa region, and the Legislature responded to his call upon them, by granting him authority to call out 500 men for that purpose. Taking a tour for the purpose of acquiring information upon the subject, he came to the conclusion that the men were not needed, and has not called them into service. -A writer in the Placer Times gives the fol-

lowing description of Napa Valley

"From Napa City we entered the fertile and luxuriant valley, of which so little seems to be known, and for 45 miles found a line of farms and farm houses, about three miles apart, where one meets with a welcome reception, and finds all the luxuries of an old established farm house and home. Gold diggings and placers are uncared for and no inquiries made. At Salvador Vallejo there was an inclosure of fifteen bundred acres, leased to a party of ten Frenchmen, they to plant it with apple trees and have the use and benefits for fifapple trees and have the use and benefits for fitteen years, and he to pay them one dollar for every apple tree planted. At Yunty there are fig trees of natural growth, and at Kellogg's, that prince and Napoleon of farmers, are peach and apple trees in full blossom, and a dairy that would excel any that could be found in old Massachasetts. Here the traveler can procure the finest setts. Here the traveler can product the innest of farm productions, and witness a freak of nature that he has never seen before—that of a young colt with boofs split crosswise, and each part separate like that of a cow. There are also a number of trees standing, petrified into solid stone, a curiosity seldom seen. Still further is a hill chalk of superior quality, one of black flint rock, susceptible of a high polish, and one of lime, all within ten miles space."

-A large oyster bed has been discovered be-St. Lucas and San Diego, but the ex act locality is not stated, as the discoverers wish to resp all the Benefit possible before its position is made public. A vessel recently brought to San Francisco 80,000 oysters put up in jars, from the newly discovered bed.

—In the latter part of February a battle was fought between the Sonorian troops, under Gen. Castillo, and the Apache Indians, in which the former were completely defeated, some 20 their best men being killed on the field, and losing over 300 prisoners. The loss of the Indians was trifling. The origin of the war, we are informed, is the discovery of rich placers of gold and silver in the Apache country, which the Sonorians attempted to work. -A letter writer from San Jose estimates that

from 400 to 500 acres of land in that vicinity are cultivated in gardens of various sizes, the largest being owned by a Frenchman and embracing 2 - More than one thousand acres of land are

under tillage within three miles of Sacramento City, and a great proportion of it already sown every variety of the vegetable kind. most extensive operations last year, were those of Mr. Nelson Houston, at Norris's Ranch. This gentleman had about thirty acres under cultivation, and realized a small fortune from the single

erop.

The vacant balls of Lee's Exchange and the - The two men, wherea and scears, indicaed in San Francisco for the murderous attack upon and robbery of Mr. Japson, and whose supposed guilt had well nigh been expiated by lynch law and a rope, have been tried before the District Humboldt, and the well filled stores of the Empire, attest the decay of gambling in our city.— Every day strangers may be seen peeping into

Lee's Exchange and the Humboldt, wondering why such fine rooms should be desolate. The owners of those houses surely cannot have observed the old Empire since its transmutation.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated at Monterey with appropriate ceremonics. The company satdown to a spended dinter, at which a number of addresses were de-

did dinner, at which a number of andreases were delivered.

Ghosts are already beginning to appear in California.

Ghosts are already beginning to appear in California.

Some six months ago a murder was committed in Calaversa county by a person unknown. The skull of the murdered man was broken by a stone or club, and his brains were scattered upon the earth. Since there, a ghost however to highly about the spot. He is dressed in a monkey jucked, without pasts, and is said to throw alones of a very extraordizary size up full within velocity of a cannon ball. Lately six or eight incredulous miters went to the place at high and gave chase to the spectre, which eluded them by clasppearing in whe place and suddenly appearing in another. Finally an enormous sume fell at the feet of one of the party, and they retreated, perfectly sailabed.

CALIFORNIA.

A General View of California Society and Progress-A Strange Country and a Strange People. Correspondence of The Tribune. SAN FRANCISCO, March 31, 1851.

Mr. GREELEY: I presume you have survived the sundry castigations dispensed to you by our newspapers, in punishment for your charge of drunkenness and general immorality among our population. You should have left a wide margin for exceptions, and then every man, drunk or sober, gambler or what not, would have taken re. fuge on the margin, and nobody would have been hurt. In future you will please to disbelieve what we say of ourselves, through our newspapers and letter writers, or if you cannot disbelieve, say nothing about it. When our papers charge corruption on the Courts in mass, you must not infer that all the Judges are implicated. When they denounce the City Fathers as a band of swindlers, you will not infer that they swindle everybody. When they tell you that no man is safe in the street unless armed to the teeth, you must not suppose that every citizen carries pistols in his belt. When they advise individuals to redress their own grievances and urge the populace to hang a malefactor now and then, do not imagine, I pray you, that Judge Lynch is a popular gentleman in these parts. Because some of our Judges who have wives in the old States may be seen every night at the public balls, dancing hand in hand with brazen prostitutes, you will nand in hand with brazen braketsets, you will not conclude that they are the best men in the company. If you should find nearly one-half the houses used for grog-selling and gambling, it will not do to suspect that most of those who occupy he other half, drink grog or do some other bad

The truth is, society has been in a worse con dition here than now, and it is improving rapidly Gambling is not now the principal business of the winter, as it was one year ago. plenty, and beside, many of our prominent men dare not now do as they once did. All kinds of trickery are required to draw business and to at tract green gentlemen. Women—yes, tromen! are put behind the gambling tables, with their dice boxes and replacements. dice boxes and roulettes and other implements of the infernal trade. These women, however, are mostly French strumpets. We are indebted to La Belle France for several similar refinements of society. It is most revolting to see women unsexed, and set to grog serving and gambling. But the business flags and the gamblers go about the streets with sick faces. The nightly music don't pay. The "Lansquenet" is growing stale.

Society improves rapidly from the immigration of the wives and families of our citizens. The proportion of virtuous females increases daily—You are charged with having declared that nine tenths of the women are prostitutes, [No such assertion was ever made by any Editor of The Tribune — Ed. Trib | and from one of our pulpits some severe strictures have been visited upon your guilty head, for the alleged slander. I think it quite probable that your assertion was true, at the time it referred to—which must have been the time it referred to —which must have been nearly or quite three months before our citizens read it in *The Tribune*. It is certainly inapplicable at present. We are a changing people. No city in the world ever exhibited such rapid tran aitions. Before a description of San Francisco could travel beane to New-York and return in The Tribune, it would be entirely inapplicable The probability is, that long before this letter comes back in your columns, the proportion of li centious females will be less than one tenth, and that my letter, in some important features, will be far out of the way.

Our papers are highly spiced with murders and

lynchings, which are sorrowfully frequentthrough-out the State. How can it be otherwise? Look at our mongrel population! The whole world pours its putrid excrement into the lap of California. The penal settlements of England and the hells and brothels of Paris and New Orleans have vomited most foully upon this land. Chili, Mexico, and all Yankeedom bave added largely to the
mass of moral filth. Not that all our population
are of this class—for there is a large proportion taken from the better ranks of society in the Atlantic States, and in foreign countries. be denied, however, that men who have borne a good character at home, often lose it here, at least they lose their claim to a good character. No ntry in the world offers such powerful tempts tions to peculation and vice. The standard of morals in mercantile and business affairs is not very high, and the trading community are not far above the standard. Some of our greatest scoundrels were correct men before they came here. They had never been tried. On the contrary, They had never been tried. bowever, it is gratifying to know that many per-sons who came here with broken reputations, have redeemed themselves. The fact is, you cannot tell what California will do for a man until he has

a rogue, and a quondam or suspected scoundrel quite likely to come out purified. Morally as physically, it is the strangest spot on the globe. At this moment an extraordinary fermentation in the moral world goes on. Society is not organized, and law can not be brought into regular operation in the mining districts. Individuals are their own judges and avengers. Even in this city, it is not an unheard of thing for an Alderman or a Policeman to cowhide an enemy in the street.— The spirit of Lynch law is rife. What the issue The spirit of Lynch law is rife. What the issue will be, cannot be foretold. I have no doubt that ere long things will settle down in a regular course, law will assume its rightful authority, and in other respects the population of California will exhibit the general character of Anglo Baxon

passed the ordeal. An honest man may come out

One word in justice to our Clergymen. They deserve great credit for their bold and fearless denunciation of popular vices. In no part of the world can men be found more honest and indeworld can men be found more honest and inde pendent in this respect. Intemperance, gambling and licentiousness are not spared, either in their bvious presentations, or in the incidental phases of rum-seiling, tavern owning, lottery dealing and so forth. In regard to lotteries, the Legislature has recently prohibited them, and the late will be enforced. But gambling has beenficensed, with a view however to restrain it!

A bill is now passing through the legislature, and will in all probability become a law, making

grand larceny a capital crime, punishable with death. The people have anticipated its passage and taking up its spirit, have already hung some twelve to twenty horse thieves! What our law makers will yet do, is beyond conjecture. No one would be amazed at anything they shou accomplish. If the fancy took them they would reenact a l the Connecticut Blue Laws. Most people think that if a few substantial piles of ore were in prospect, the fancy would take them. My private opinion of them is more favorable, though it is juite certain that they are an uncertain body men. But everybody in station is ubused by everybody out of station. Judges, aldermen and legislators are all in the pillory, and get daily peltings. I am not sure that most people do not suspect most people of being knaves. The French proverb says of fools, that the world is so full of them that to keep from seeing any you must shut yourself up alone and break your looking-glass. In this country the proverb would be nearer the truth if knaves were inserted in place of fools.

We have a fugitive slave case on the carpet. A man from Tennessee brought a slave with him -- perhaps a year or more since. The negro chose whither he listed. The master, wishing to re turn, desired to take the boy, but mistrusting legal aid, he seized him and attempted to bear him off. The negro's friends interposed, and old Ha-beas Corpus brought the case before Judge Morrison. This morning (April 1) the Judge gave his decision, liberating the boy, and binting at the liability incurred by the claimant as a kidnapper; eupon measures were instantly taken to arrest the gentleman. This will prevent him from sailing in the steamer of to day, as he designed. The decision of Judge Morrison, and the subsequent proceedings will do incalculable good, in settling other cases, and putting a stop to all kid-

happing.

I have not space to write much more at present,

I have not space to write much more at present, I have not space to write much more at present, but will avail myself of another occasion to give you some account of trade, mining, agricultare, &c. Every day is developing some new feature of this part of the world. It is the most extraor, dinary country under Heaven. A volcanic valley has just been explored about a bundred miles south of San Francisco, at the head of Napa Valley, where springs gush forth, cold and hot, and columns of boiling water and of steam. The steam rushes out increasently as from the excapa pipe of a vessel, with load roar, and the Gevare pipe of a vessel, with load coar, and the Geysete are described as sublime. I nave seen some most beautiful specimens of crystalized sulphur from that locality. Some of the waters are petrifying. and will change the nature of wood very sensibly in 48 hours. The company of explorers, of which Prof. Sheppard was the head, returned from the

expedition in ecstacy.

Coal, too, has been discovered near Benicla, it. Coal, too, has been discovered near menica, it is said in large quantities. I will not vouch for the correctness of all that is said on this subject though I know of nothing to the contrary. The climate is delightful. The mercury has been as low as the freezing point only on about four morn-ings all Winter. It has rained a good deal in the ings all Winter. It has rained a good deal in the last fortnight, and Mt. Diabolo and the coal range are covered with snow for the first time since last Winter. Flowers have been in bloom all the season. There is now a rich bouquet on mytable, gathered from the adjacent hills. For flowers, this land exceeds any other in the world.—But more next time. Yours, &c. Sas Fass. more next time.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Murders on the Isthmus-Chili-South American Commerce-Movements of Vessels. &c. Correspondence of The Tribune. PANAMA, Tuesday, April 22, 1881.

Messrs. Editors: As a general thing we deni.

zens of the "gateway between the two oceans" are not much afflicted with news of a local characer. Occasionally, however, an event transpires hat serves to keep our nervous system alive beween the arrival and departure of the different ateamers. The late horrible murder of eleven persons on the Chagres river has been the all-absorb. ng topic for some weeks past, and is still and will be, until the execution of the perpetrators of the foul deed, a subject of deep interest. Spaniard and foreigners alike concur in the opinion that full and certain justice should be meted out to the criminals, (of whom there are four, all of whom have confessed the commission of the crime,) and both regret that here, as elsewhere, the law's de-lay is giving to the murderers a longer lease of hife than they are entitled to. It is well under stood that these men have been convicted, but as one knows, unless it may be their judges, when they will be executed. There is no doubt of their ultimate execution, for of this fact we have all been well assured by the authorities, and we have every reason to believe that it will take place some time during the coming month, provided they do not escape. When the news of this horrible tragedy first reached Panama the greatest excitament prevailed among the Americans, and but for the firm stand taken by our Consul, Mr. Corwin, lyuch law with all its horrors would have succeed ed. That officer attended the public meetings that were held, and by his counsel and eloquent and

patriotic appeals to his country men succeeded in defeating the adoption of summary measures, which were avowedly the object of the meetings, and for the more effectual carrying out of lawful measures he headed the party that went in purwit of the murderers.

We had three arrivals from the South and North on Saturday last. The steamers Tennessee, Lieut. G. M. Totten, U. S. N., commander, and Columbus, Capt J. McGowan, from San Francisco. The former had on freight \$900,000, and perhaps half as much in the hands of the passengers, and the

olumbus nearly or quite as much. The English steamer New Grenada arrived the same day from the South, bringing a little over \$800,000 in silver. The mines of Peru and Chilf seem gradually to increase in their yield, and it is calculated that after the month of September next the steamers will bring monthly from the South

over a million of dollars in silver.

The trade with the South Pacific is becoming a most important one, and ought to demand the sttention of our merchants more than it does. There is a source of wealth in it that any one can see with half an eye. Perhaps the following state ment will say a great deal more than I could write

on the subject.

During the year 1849 the total exports of Chill amounted in value to the sum of \$10,603,447. this amount there was in copper bars and ores \$2,780,329. In silver, \$3,223,633; in gold dust, \$263,070. The balance of the amount was made up of Breadstuffs, Fruits, Beans, Lumber, Skins,

Now this is the trade of Chili alone for the year 1849, and it has increased at the lowest estimate, thirty three per centum during the year 1859. Peru may be classed on a par with Chill, and her export trade quite as large you below a statement of those of Chili for ear 1849, which is a pretty fair average of that

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f Peru a so.	
Countries.	Imports.
rance	1,079,912
elgium	222 190
oliand	59.971
ermany	846.448
ngland	4.431.075
ermark	522
weden and Norway	94
rupala	121
pain	151,129
ortugal	12,346
ardinis	96,872
bipa	226,773
pited Biates	1,070,822
altfornia	20,523
exico	128,053
entral America	118 554
ew-Greeads	118 834
rezil	198,457
cuador	140,620
eru	1,586,172
olivia	447,225
ruguay	1,478
gentize Confederation	171,753
ovnesian Islands	3,665

\$10,605,44 810,722,840 As I before remarked this is of Chili aloos, only one of the republics on the coast south of this. It seems to me that trade ought to be made as productive to our own country as it is to Eng-land, by which it is now almost monopolized, and I hope that your able pen may be brought in acquisition to place this subject properly before

our intelligent commercial men.
In regard to Peruvian Bark, an agreement has been effected between the Bolivian Government and the bank for the exportation of bark. It is embraced in six articles, which are to the follow-ing purpose: 1. The bank shall purchase all the bark now cut in la Paz and Cochabamba, besides the 7,000 quintais of the second allowance, the purchase to be made from June 1st to August. 2. The purchase from the first hands shall be made in cash. 2. From others: cash. 3. From others in bills of exchange. The bark of Cochabamba, because of doubts as to its good quality, shall be bought at that city. 5. The Government shall aid the bank by de-ing the tax on the additional amount, over ,000 quintals, until April, 1853. 6. The bank can export from the country at its own convenience

either the whole or a portion of the bark it may The U. S. sloop of war Vincennes, Capt. Hadson, is now in this port, but will sail in a fest days, bound to the North—and the U. S. slooped war St. Mary's had sailed from Callao for the Fegce Islands. The ship Vandalia, at last abcounts, was in Honolulu—all well on board. Late advices from California amounce the death on board the U. S. ship Warran on the 15th ult-

on board the U.S. ship Warren, on the 15th ale of Lieut. W. H. Thompson, U.S. N.

J. L. Stephens, Esq. President of the Panama Railroad Co., is in the city at present. He re-ports the work going bravely on, and we hope and long to see the anorting of the iron-horse throught our streets, "astonishing the natives" of the unenergetic race that people this country. Is the city we see now less of the tardy movements the Spaniards than in any other South Americal city. Yankee enterprise has infused into the Panamaneos a spirit of activity that it is to be hoped will one day compete with the pushing, go-shead feeling that animates their North American brethren. Yours, &c. PETER PARLEY, JR.

Prespects of a War in South America.

Prespects of a War in South America.

From the London Chronicle, April 17.

It (the intelligence) contains matter of some importance relative to the position of the Spanish American Republics and the Empire of Brazil, in the anticipated conflict between that power and the Dictator Rosas. If any doubts existed as in the intention of the Imperial Government to exact summary reparation from Rosas for the wantof outrages committed under his orders upon Brazilian citizens, the news brought by this packet.